

Key Skills / Geographical Areas of study: Y4 /5	Key Enquiry Questions
<p>Location and Place Knowledge Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify world countries, continents, oceans, capital cities, etc. Talk about and describe features of localities beyond the local area.,. Talk about and describe a range of cities and countries around the world, including a region in a European country.</p> <p>Geographical Inquiry Ask and respond to simple geographical questions. Present findings using a range of simple graphs and charts. Talk about evidence and draw simple conclusions Respond to challenging geographical questions by planning a range of tasks in order to find the answers. Use primary and secondary sources to find information about a range of localities. Present findings and statistical information in a range of different ways e.g. line graphs and pie charts. Present reasoned conclusions when presenting findings..</p> <p>Human and Physical Identify a range of simple human processes, e.g. types of settlement and land use. Identify simple geographical patterns, e.g. hotels on a seafront. Identify and describe the way in which physical and human processes can change the features of a locality. Identify an increasing range of human processes, e.g. economic activity, tourism Give simple explanations for the location of human and physical features within a locality.</p> <p>Sustainability Provide factual evidence to support ways in which people can improve and sustain the environment. Use a range of sources of evidence to support environmental issues. Talk about and describe how people's actions can damage and improve the environment. Talk about and describe reasons for global environmental issues</p>	<p>LESSON 1 How do we understand Europe as a continent? Where is the Europe ? What are the countries that make up Europe? What are some of the key cities? What are some of the Key physical and human features? Can you locate Europe and its countries on a variety of maps : e.g . Globe/ Atlas/ Google Earth OS Map? Why are there are different kinds of maps? What are some of their functions? What are the common features of all maps (scale, key, purpose, orientation, title etc.) Can you describe the location of the Mediterranean using geographical terminology?</p> <p>LESSON 2 : How do we understand the Mediterranean? How do we define Europe as a continent which is not a 'contiguous land mass surrounded by water'? Could 'Europe' be defined another way? What continent is the Mediterranean in? Which countries have coasts that border the Mediterranean sea ? What are the seas within the Mediterranean? Is the Black Sea a part of the Mediterranean?</p> <p>LESSON 3 What's so special about the Mediterranean? Why is the region so significant? What is exceptional about it? What are some of its human and natural wonders? What connections do we or our families have connections to the region (e.g. though family members, work or holidays? Why do people want to travel to that region? How could we travel through Europe to the Mediterranean? (Plan a route)</p> <p>LESSON 4 :Exploring Italy - a country of cities and regions? What are the physical features of Italy? Why is Italy a Mediterranean country? What is a region? Why might country be divided into regions? Is Italy the only European country divided into regions? What does a regional map of Italy look like? What are the special features of the following cities: Rome, Venice, Naples, Palermo, Milan, Aosta and Florence Where, in Italy, on the map, can we find these cities? How do these cities compare to cities in the UK?</p> <p>LESSON 5 and 6 :Is tourism damaging the environment, culture and ancient heritage of modern Rome? What environmental impact does the tourist industry have on Italy and in particular Rome ? How has tourism affected the historic sites in Rome ? What is it like to live in modern day Italy/ Rome ? What is Eco Tourism? What are the benefits of tourism on the area? How can tourism be less damaging to the environment? Is it fair for tourism can damage an area?</p>

MOE GEOGRAPHY CONTEXT -

Context

An eco-tourism company district have commission a team of travel agents from the UK to create a bespoke bus tour through Europe to Rome in the Mediterranean. The tour company want to provide an exciting but eco-friendly holiday experience for eco-tourists who wish to from getting a better understanding of the area and its history - landscape, culture etc.

On the way they discover incredible natural and human Mediterranean landmarks. They are tasked with understanding the landmark and explaining it to visitors and advertising it for the tourism company.

Tensions:

How can the team convince the tour company that they know enough about the Mediterranean to organiser the tour? Which route should the team take? The bus breaks down – how can they travel now? The company want to sell the holiday and be seen to promote eco-tourism, but the team find evidence of the damage tourism is doing to the local community, natural landscape and historical landmarks in some areas of the Mediterranean. Can tourism ever really be eco-friendly?

Commission

To plan and promote a eco-tourism bus holiday through Europe to the Rome in the Mediterranean. To assist tourists from the UK to get a better understanding of the Mediterranean its history – landscape and culture etc. This will involve the team planning the route and trialling trialling the tour themselves: visiting the locality and talking to local people to learn about the land to explain to other outsiders.

MORDA KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER LOCAL STUDY – GEOGRAPHY YEAR 4/5

Key Vocabulary

Capital - the city or town where the government runs the country from.

Continent – a very large landmass of countries. There are seven.

Country - a nation with its own government, occupying a particular area of land.

Major city - an important, large, or high performing city.

Physical geography is about the natural World; mountains, seas, rivers, forests etc.

Territory – a plot of land controlled by a specific person, or country.

Mediterranean the largest inland sea between Europe, Africa and Asia. .From the Latin meaning 'middle of the land'

Latitude. a measurement that gives the location of a place on Earth north or south of the equator.

Population the whole number of people living in a country, city, or area

Climate: the long term pattern of weather conditions

Equator: an imaginary line around the Earth that is an equal distance from the North Pole and the South Pole

Physical features: natural features of the earth's surface, for example, rivers, mountains, canyons, plateaus, peninsulas

Human features: features built by humans (not something formed naturally), for example, housing areas, parks, buildings, roads, bridges



